John Edwards

Numb. 16.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, *April* 15, to Saturday, *April* 22, 1732.

Scribimus indocti doctique.------ Hor.
------ *Fas eſt & ab hoſte doceri.* Virg.

WITHOUT farther Preface we ſhall give our Readers the following Epiſtle, literally as we lately received it from a very friendly *Adverſary* to thoſe Hints upon *Education*, that were communicated to the Publick in our Paper of the 1ſt Inſtant.

To the Authr Gazitt.

Sr

what do you tell us of yr Larnin & exampels of our Naboring colonees piſh dont you no that Strangors were alwaſe perferd here To All digintys And molyments before any of Us Old Standerds Or our children and ſure ſome of us was as capuble of doing Bitniſs As Thoſe I have ſeen perferred without havin more Larnin.

LEARNING *that Cobweb of the Brain,*
Profane, erroneous, and vain,
A Trade of Knowledge, as replete
As others are with Fraud and Cheat.
An Art t' incumber Gifts and Wit,
And renders both for nothing fit.
A Cheat that Scholars put upon
Other Mens Reaſon and their own.
A Fort of Error to enſconce
Abſurdity and Ignorance.
That renders all the Avenues
To Truth impervious and abſtruſe:
By making plain things in Debate
By Art perplext and intricate
For nothing goes for Senſe or Light
That will not with old Rules jump right.
As if Rules were not in the Schools
Deriv'd from Truth, but Truth from Rules.
This pagan heatheniſh Invention
Is good for nothing but Contention.
For as in Sword or Buckler Fight,
All Blows do on the Target light
So when Men argue, the greateſt part
O' th' Conteſt falls on Terms of Art,
Until the fuſtian Stuff be ſpent
And then they fall to th' Argument.

And there is an Anſwer for your *beſt Wreſtler on the Green.* I hope my Cuntree Men will be wiſer than to take your Advice for at your way of going to work I Shant be able to get a Prentice.

Your Sert. Ralpho Cobble.

If you dont print this I ſhall think you look upon your ſelf above correſponden with a good honeſt Makanik.

We hope this honeſt Mechanick is convinced, that we think not ourſelves above his Correſpondence. Nay, ſo far the Contrary, we acknowledge this his Epiſtle as a particular Favour, and of no ſmall Conſequence in the Intereſt of our Deſign. 'Tis an involuntary, uſeful Inſtance in our Favour; which for that reaſon not only carries the greater Weight with it; but likewiſe leads us naturally to ſet in a *proper Light*, that Scheme of *Education*, we would gladly ſee purſued in this Province, which is not the *Cramming* of *Learning* down the Throats of every Boy alike, whether he can digeſt it or not, but rightly to conſider the reſpective Genius of each, and apply it accordingly. In which, particular, what greater Inſtance of Sagacity can we produce, than this, of thoſe, who had the early Care and Tuition of Mr. *Cobble*? How is it poſſible for us to imagine, that any Profeſſion, beſides that (from whence by his borrowing his Name) we preſume he is Maſter of, could have been more naturally adapted to his Genius?

But of him enough, We ſhall now proceed to give our Readers (from ſome of the beſt Writers on the Subject of *Education*) a few general Notions of it.

It has been ſaid, That the Loſs which the *Athenian* Commonwealth ſuffered by the Deſtruction of its Youth, was like the Loſs which the Year would ſuffer by the Deſtruction of the Spring.

The

The Prejudice which the publick ſuſtains from a wrong Education of Children, is an Evil of the ſame Nature, as it in a manner ſtarves Poſterity, and defrauds our Country of thoſe Perſons who, with due Care, might make an eminent Figure in their reſpective Poſts of Life.

Nothing but Nature can qualify a Man for Learning; and without a proper Temperament for the particular Art or Science which he ſtudies, his utmoſt Pains and Application, aſſiſted by the ableſt Maſters, will be to no Purpoſe.

Plato in one of his Dialogues, tells us, that *Socrates*, who was the Son of a Midwife, uſed to ſay, that as his Mother, tho' ſhe was very skilful in her Profeſſion, could not deliver a Woman, unleſs ſhe was firſt with Child; ſo neither could he himſelf raiſe Knowledge out of a Mind, where Nature had not planted it.

It has been farther aſſerted, That every kind of Wit has a particular Science correſponding to it, and in which alone it can be truly excellent. As to thoſe Genius's, which may ſeem to have an equal Aptitude for ſeveral Things, they have been regarded as ſo many unfiniſh'd Pieces of Nature wrought off in haſte.

There are, indeed, but very few to whom Nature has been ſo unkind, that they are not capable of ſhining in ſome Science or other. There is a certain Byaſs towards Knowledge in every Mind, which may be ſtrengthned and improved by proper Applications.

How wrong a Manner of Education is that which prevails in our own Country? Where nothing is more uſual than to ſee 40 or 50 Boys of ſeveral Ages, Tempers and Inclinations, ranged together in the ſame Claſs, employed upon the ſame Authors. and enjoined the ſame Task. Whatever their natural Genius may be, they are all to be made Poets, Hiſtorians, and Orators alike. They are all obliged to have the ſame Capacity, to bring in the ſame Tale of Verſe, and to furniſh out the ſame Portion of Proſe. Every Boy is bound to have as good a Memory as the Captain of the Form. To be brief, inſtead of adapting Studies to the particular Genius of a Youth, we expect from the young Man, that he ſhould adapt his Genius to his Studies. This, I muſt confeſs, is not ſo much to be imputed to the Inſtructor, as to the Parent, who will never be brought to believe, that his Son is not capable of performing as much as his Neighbour's, and that he may not make him whatever he has a Mind to.

If the preſent Age is more laudable than thoſe which have gone before it in any ſingle particular, it is in that generous Care, which ſeveral well-diſpoſed Perſons have taken in the Education of poor Children; and as in theſe Charity Schools, there is no place left for the overweening Fondneſs of a Parent, the Directors of them would make them the more beneficial to the Publick, if they conſider'd the Precepts here endeavour'd to be inculcated. They might eaſily, by well examining the Parts of thoſe under their Inſpection, make a juſt Diſtribution of them into proper Claſſes and Diviſions, and allot to them this or that particular Study, as their Genius qualifies them for Profeſſions, Trades, Handicrafts, or Service by Sea or Land.

Hence might the publick be ſupplied with uſeful Members in every Capacity. Nor would that Regulation ſo much be wanting in the three great Profeſſions, which gave Occaſion to Dr. *South*'s Complaint againſt Perſons, who took upon them Holy Orders, tho' altogether unqualified for the ſacred Function, when he ſaid, that many a Man runs his Head againſt a Pulpit, who might have done his Country excellent Service at a Plough-tail.

In like Manner many a Lawyer, who makes but an indifferent Figure at the Bar, might have made a very elegant Waterman, and have ſhined at the *Temple* Stairs, tho' he can get no Buſineſs in the Houſe.

I have known a Corn-cutter, who, with a right Education, would have been an excellent Phyſician.

To deſcend lower, do we not ſee ſeveral Taylors of ſix Foot high, and meet with many a broad pair of Shoulders thrown away upon a Barber, when perhaps at the ſame time we ſee a pigmy Fellow reeling under a Burthen, who might have managed a Needle with much Dexterity, or have ſnapped his Fingers with great Eaſe to himſelf, and Advantage to the Publick.

We hope, by this Time, our good Friend Mr. *Cobble* begins to be ſomewhat eaſier in his Mind, and that he has not much Reaſon to deſpair (ſhould we be ſo happy as to have this Maner of *Education* take place among us here) of meeting with a Genius and Capacity in an Apprentice perfectly ſuitable to his own. And we muſt take leave to ſay, that from the *Head* of *Science*, to the *Foot* of *Mechanicks*, there may be drawn a proportional Degree of Service to the Community, and that in the due Application of the ſeveral parts, conſiſts the whole Art of *Education*.

As to the Choice of a proper Inſtructor for our Children, we ſhall recommend the following Advice of Mr. *Gay*, and with that at preſent conclude.

Seek you to train your fav'rite Boy?
Each Caution, ev'ry Care employ.
And ere you venture to conſide,
Let his Preceptor's Heart be try'd;
Weigh well his Manners, Life, and Scope,
On this depends thy future Hope.

RATISBON, Dec. 3.

A Patent newly publiſhed by the Regency of Saltzburgh, againſt the Proteſtant Subjects of that Archbiſhoprick, makes a great Noiſe, not only the Evangelick Miniſters openly ſhew their Diſpleaſure at it, but even the Miniſters of the Emperor, diſapprove of the Conduct of the ſaid Regency concerning it; and it is aſſured that the latter have already wrote to the Court of Vienna, that in order to prevent the bad Conſequences which may reſult therefrom, it would be convenient for his Imperial Majeſty, by his own Authority, to grant to thoſe who are obliged to retire out of Saltzburgh, a Term conformable to what has been ſtipulated by Treaties, and which in this Patent is only 8 Days, in regard to ſome, and 2 or 3 Months to others; mean time the Miniſter of Pruſſia has received a Reſcript from the King his Maſter, dated the 23 paſt, ordering him to declare to the Saltzburgh Miniſters that if they do not ceaſe the Perſecution of the Proteſtants in that Dioceſe, the Evangelick Powers will be obliged to uſe Reprizals, in regard to the Roman Catholicks who are in their Countries, and perhaps to ſhut up all the Popiſh Churches and Schools therein.

Hague, Nov. 30. N. S. Private Letters from Leghorn inform us, that when the Spaniſh Troops were lately landed there, the Count de Charni inſiſted that all the Tuſcan Troops ſhould march out of the Places in which the Spaniards were to be quartered; but that Sir Charles Wager oppoſed the ſame, as a Demand that was contrary to the Treaties. They add, that ſome high Words paſſed upon this Occaſion; but the great Duke of Tuſcany taking the Engliſh Admiral's Part, it was at laſt agreed to have one Third Tuſcans in thoſe Places, and and that the other two Thirds ſhould conſiſt of Spaniards. Mean Time, the Court of Vienna being informed of this Step of the Spaniſh General has taken the Alarm, finding what he would be at, if he were not kept in Awe; and therefore it is thought the Emperor will keep a greater Number of Forces in Italy, than he deſigned not long ſince. The combined Fleet, to land but 6000 Spaniards in Italy, was compoſed of 41 Men of War, 7 Galleys, 180 Tranſports, 2,427 Guns, and 21,290 Men. The Spaniards took on board 7483 Men, inſtead of 6000; or, according to others, 7536. It is ſaid the Surplusage of the Number 6000, have been ſent to the Iſland of Elba, to ſupply the Places of thoſe that ſhall die or deſert.

Paris, Dec. 22. The Duke of Orleans has newly founded at Orleans a School for teaching 12 Children of Family to read, write, and caſt Accompts, double Entries and Foreign Exchanges.

On the 12th, a Water Carrier in Rue St. Antoine was ſeized and committed to the Chatelet, for raviſhing five little Girls from 5 to ten Years of Age, one of whom was a Cripple. He confeſſed before the Commiſſary, that he raviſhed one, but no more.

LONDON, *Dec.* 21.

Yeſterday the Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco, who lately arrived with Sir C. Wager, came to Court and had an Audience of his Majeſty.

We hear that the latter End of next Month, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glenorchy will be ſent Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain, to the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Dover, Dec. 16. Laſt Night came into our Road his Majeſty's Ship the Cornwall, Lord Forbes Commander, (being one of Sir Charles Wager's Squadron) She landed ſeveral Gentlemen here and the Crew of the Exeter Brigantine, of Exeter, whom his Lordſhip took up at Sea in his Boat, about 140 Leagues to the Weſtward of the Burlings. They ſay their Ship ſprung a Leak, and finding they could not free her, they took to their Boat, and were wonderfully ſaved. She was loaded with Fiſh from Marble Head.

CHARLESTOWN, *April* 22.

On Tueſday ſail'd into Rebellion Road, his Majeſty's Ship the Aldborough, Capt. George Gaſcoign Commander; and the next Day ſhe ſail'd for Providence, on the Survey.

Thurſday laſt ſeveral Gentlemen, to the Number of 20 or upwards, went in a Boat from hence to the Plantation of Col. Arthur Hall, to pay their Compliments to him on the Occaſion of his Daughter's Marriage. Where the Col. had provided a very handſome Entertainment for them, with variety and plenty of good Liquors. The Gentlemen, in Regard to the Command the Col. bears, in the Militia, march'd from the Landing to his Houſe, drawn up in a regular Manner, with Colours flying, Drums beating, and Trumpets ſounding, and return'd in the Evening in the ſame agreeable, humorous Manner, and being done in ſuch good Order, it is thought it will not a little eclipſe the approaching Glory of the *Fort-Jolly-Voluntiers*.

We hear the Negro Boy at the Parſonage Houſe is likely to do well of the ſmall pox, and can't learn, that it ſpreads any where in Town yet, as has been reported. However, for fear it ſhould, it may not be improper to let the Publick into the Method of *Inoculation*, in caſe it ſhould be thought adviſeable to introduce that Practice. Which is as follows,

After the Body is rightly diſpoſed and prepared, by proper Diet and Evacuations, two ſmall Inciſions are made, one in the muſcular part of the Arm, about the place where an Iſſue is uſually cut, and the other in the Leg on the oppoſite ſide; then being provided of a ſmall Quantity, as a Drop or leſs of well concocted variolous Matter, choſe from the beſt ſort of Puſtules, before the Turning of the Diſtemper, and imbibed by two ſmall Doſſils of Lint; theſe are immediately put into the Inciſions, whilſt the *Matter* remains warm, and are kept on by a proper Bandage. In a Day or two the Bandages are opened, the Lint thrown away, and only a Colewort-Leaf applied over the Inciſions This Dreſſing is continued daily. The Inciſions uſually grow ſore, inflame & inlarge of themſelves, and diſcharge *Matter* more plentifully as the *Diſtemper* riſes. The Eruptions generally appear within 8 or 10 Days after the Operation, during which time the Patient is not confined, or obliged to obſerve a very ſtrict Regimen. The Practice ſeems to be uſeful, becauſe the moſt proper Age, the moſt favourable Seaſon of the Year, moſt regular Method of Preparation, and all poſſible Precautions may here be uſed, according to the Wiſhes of the Patient, his Parents, and Phyſician. Advantages impoſſible to be had when the Diſtemper is caught in the natural Way. Is has